

Redshift Identification Study: Effects of Line Flux and Resolution

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BigBOSS Collaboration Meeting

Outline

- Principal Component Analysis z-finding method
- Simulation Results
 - Line flux effects
 - Spectrograph resolution effects

Principal Component Analysis

- Most basic level:

- Observed Spectrum = $\sum [(\text{Coefficient})_i \times (\text{Template})_i]$

- Reduced χ^2 problem

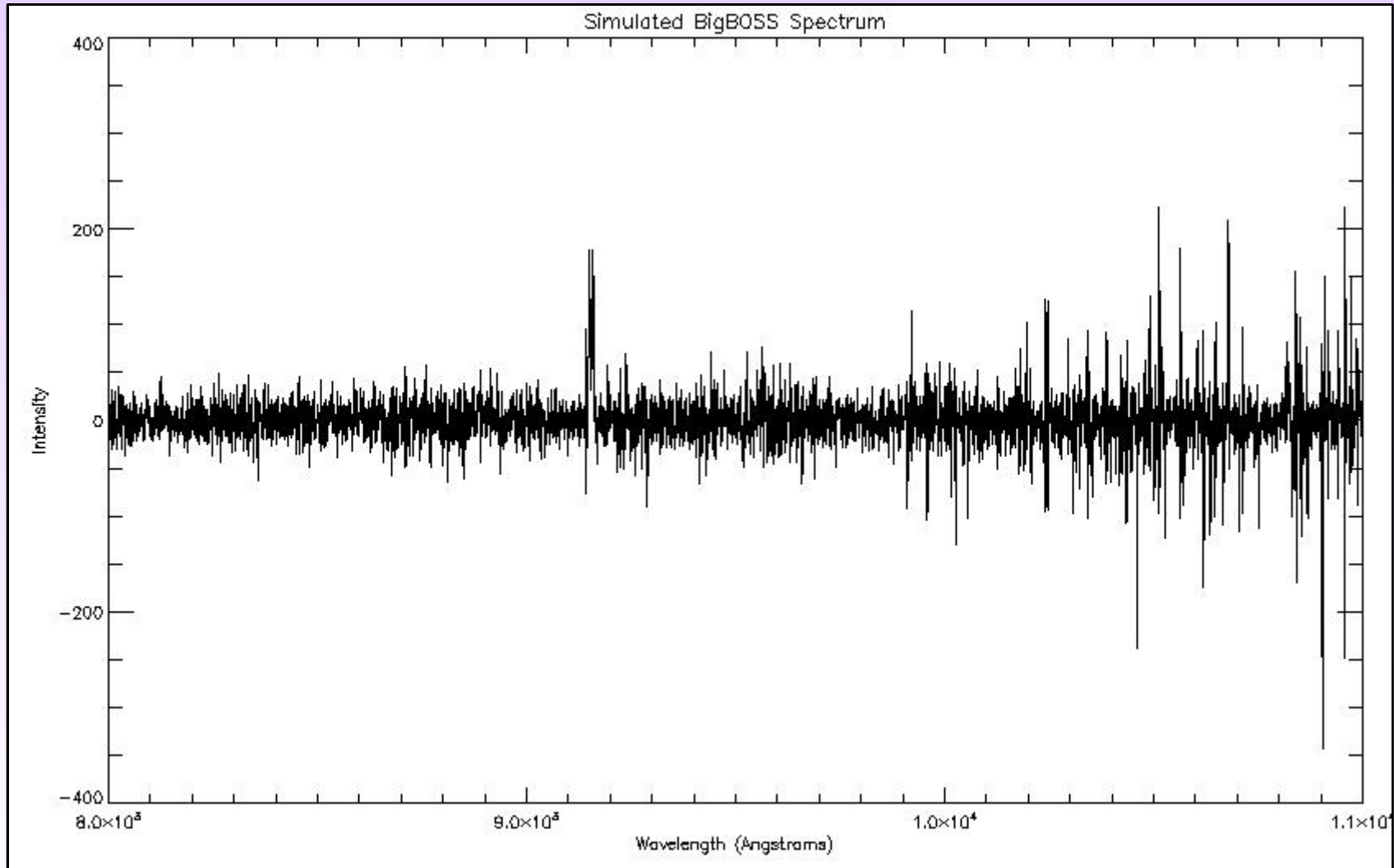
- Find the coefficients that minimize:

$$\chi^2 = \frac{[\sum (\text{Coefficient})_i \times (\text{Template})_i - (\text{Observed Spectrum})]^2}{(\text{Observed Spectrum})}$$

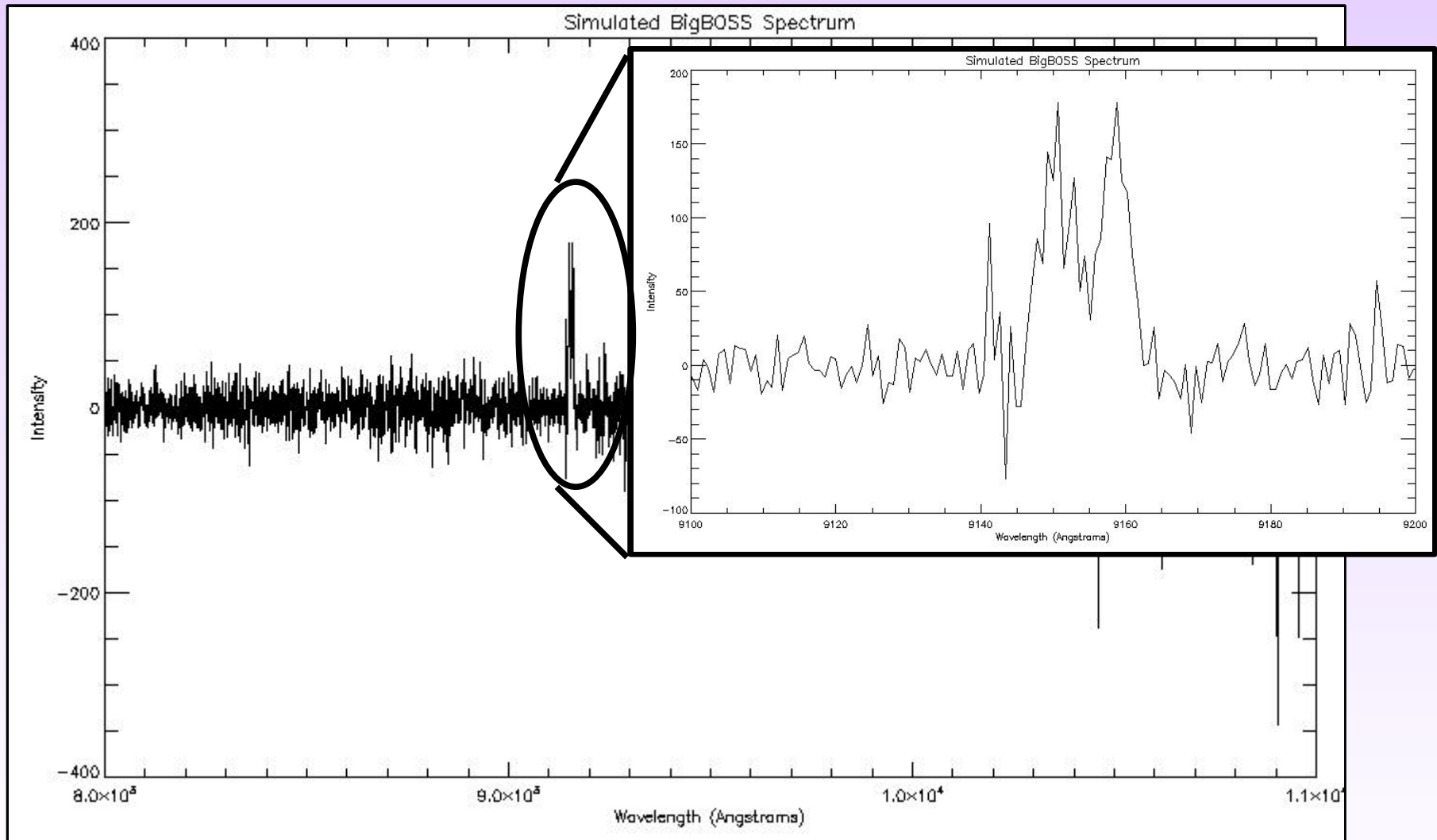
Emission Line Spectra Fitting

- Templates = Spectral Lines
 - Perform multiple fits with many sets of templates, each with unique z and σ (velocity dispersion)
- Interested not so much in template coefficients, but which (z, σ) pair produces lowest χ^2
- Use individual templates for each line
 - OII, OIII, $H\beta$
 - No assumptions about line flux ratios

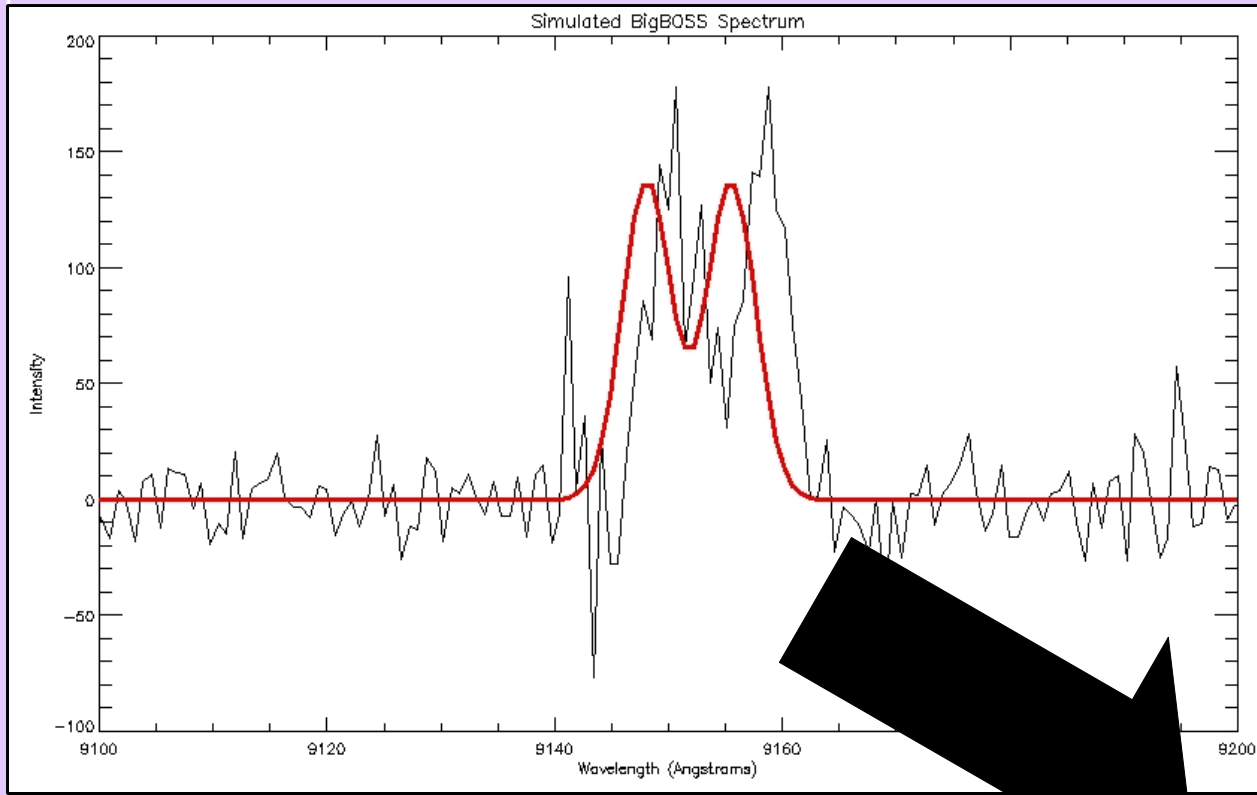
Example: $z = 1.45537$



Oil Doublet at 9151Å

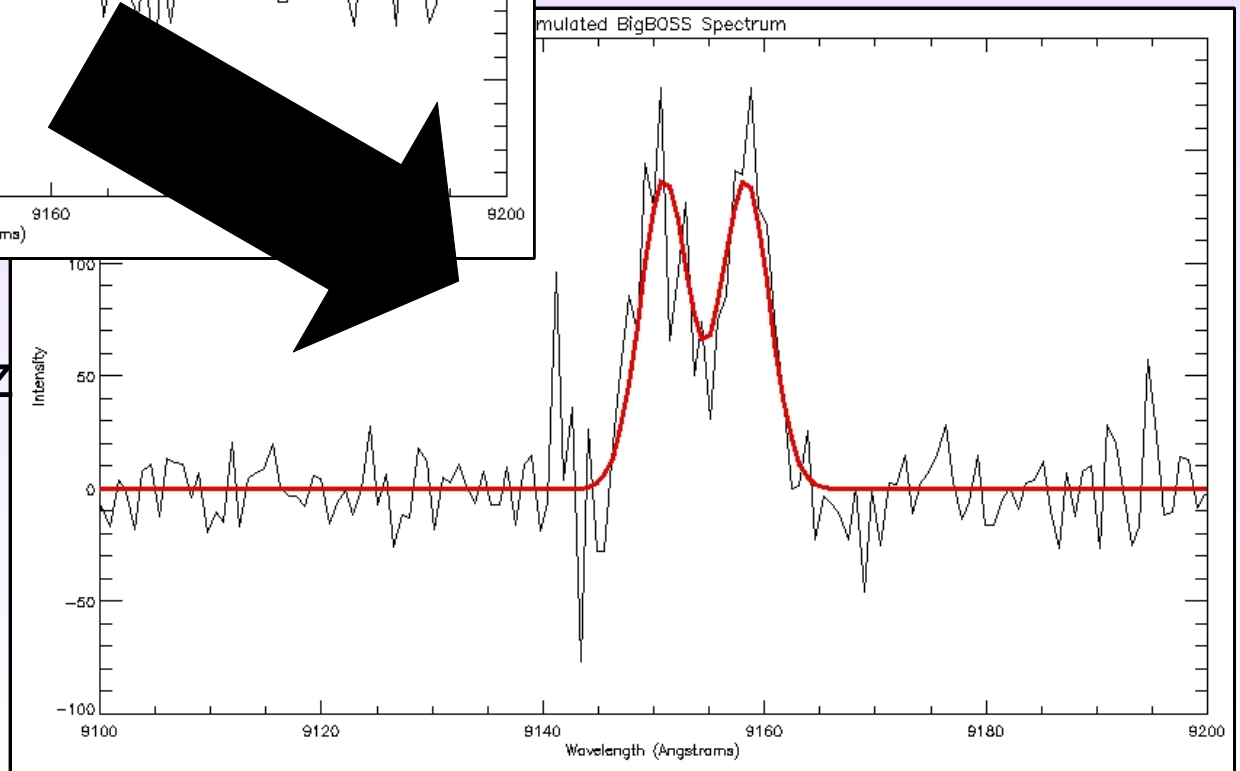


Template Fitting: Overview



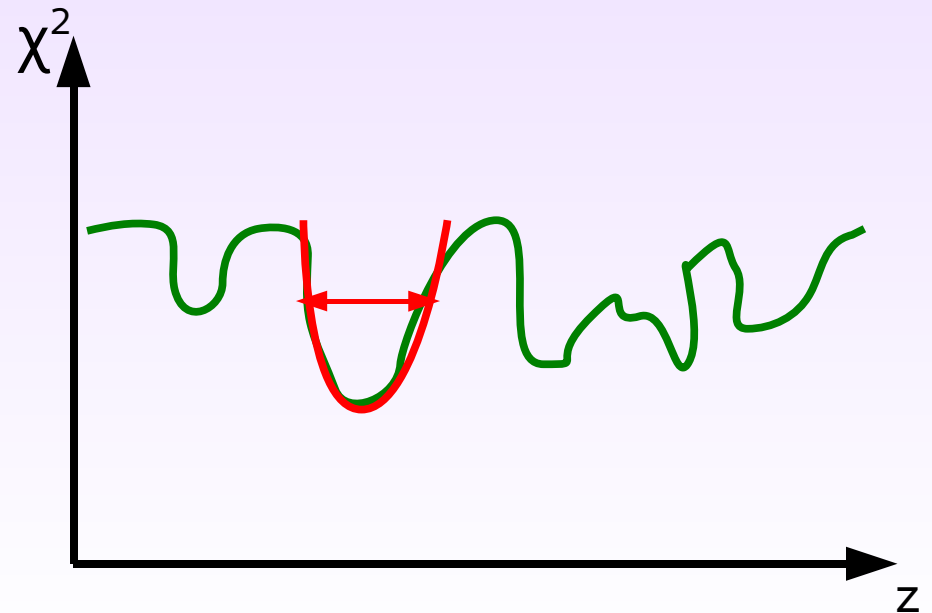
Red curve =
OII Doublet Template

- Cycle through templates of various z
- Simultaneously cycle through σ
- Fit for χ^2 at each (z, σ) pairing



Template Fitting: Details

- Template z 's range from 0.7 to 2.0
 - Steps of 6×10^{-5} (~ 15 km/s)
- Template σ 's range from 10.0 to 150.0 km/s
 - Steps of 1 km/s
- Look for minimum χ^2 in z - σ plane
 - Fit Gaussian to minima
 - Width of Gaussian gives estimate of uncertainty in z , σ
 - Typical σ_z : $< 10^{-4}$
 - Typical σ_σ : 10 km/s

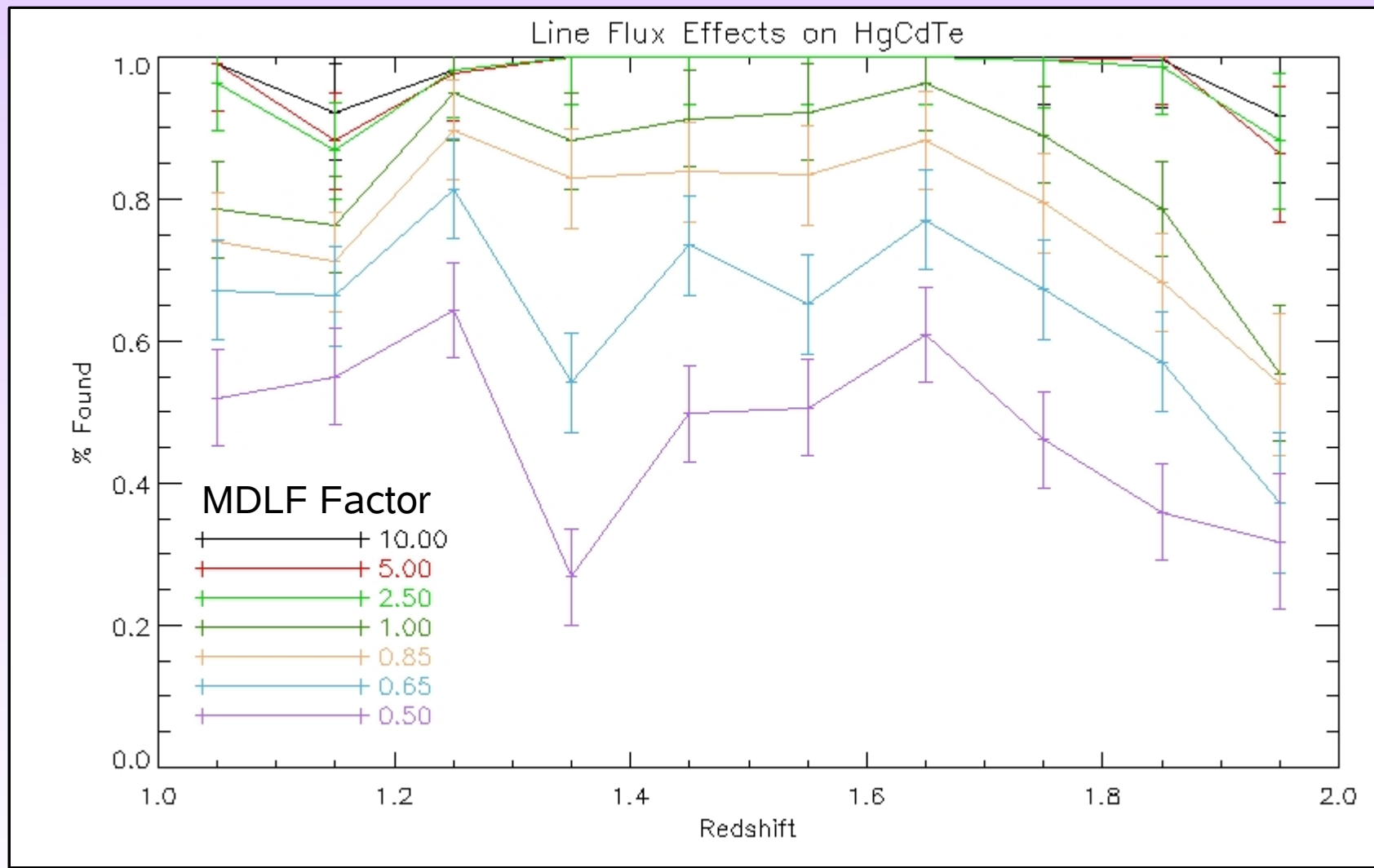


Simulation Results: Line Flux Effects

Line Fluxes

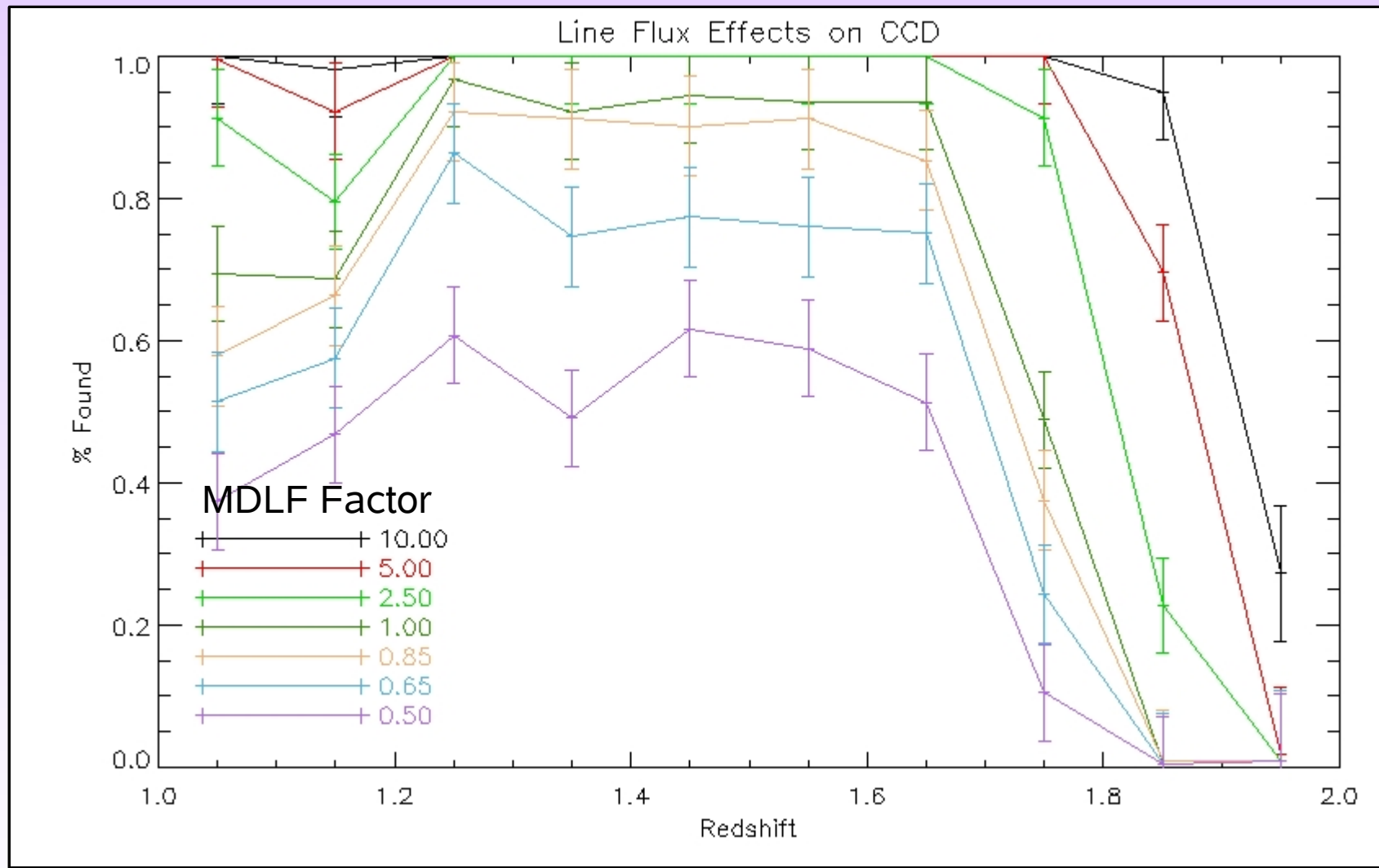
- Minimum Detectable Line Flux (MDLF)
 - $\text{MDLF} = 2.5 \times 10^{-17} \text{ ergs s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
- Simulate sets of 2000+ spectra where line flux is constrained to be a multiple of the MDLF
- Look at z-finding success rate for simulated response of both CCD and HgCdTe detector

HgCdTe Results

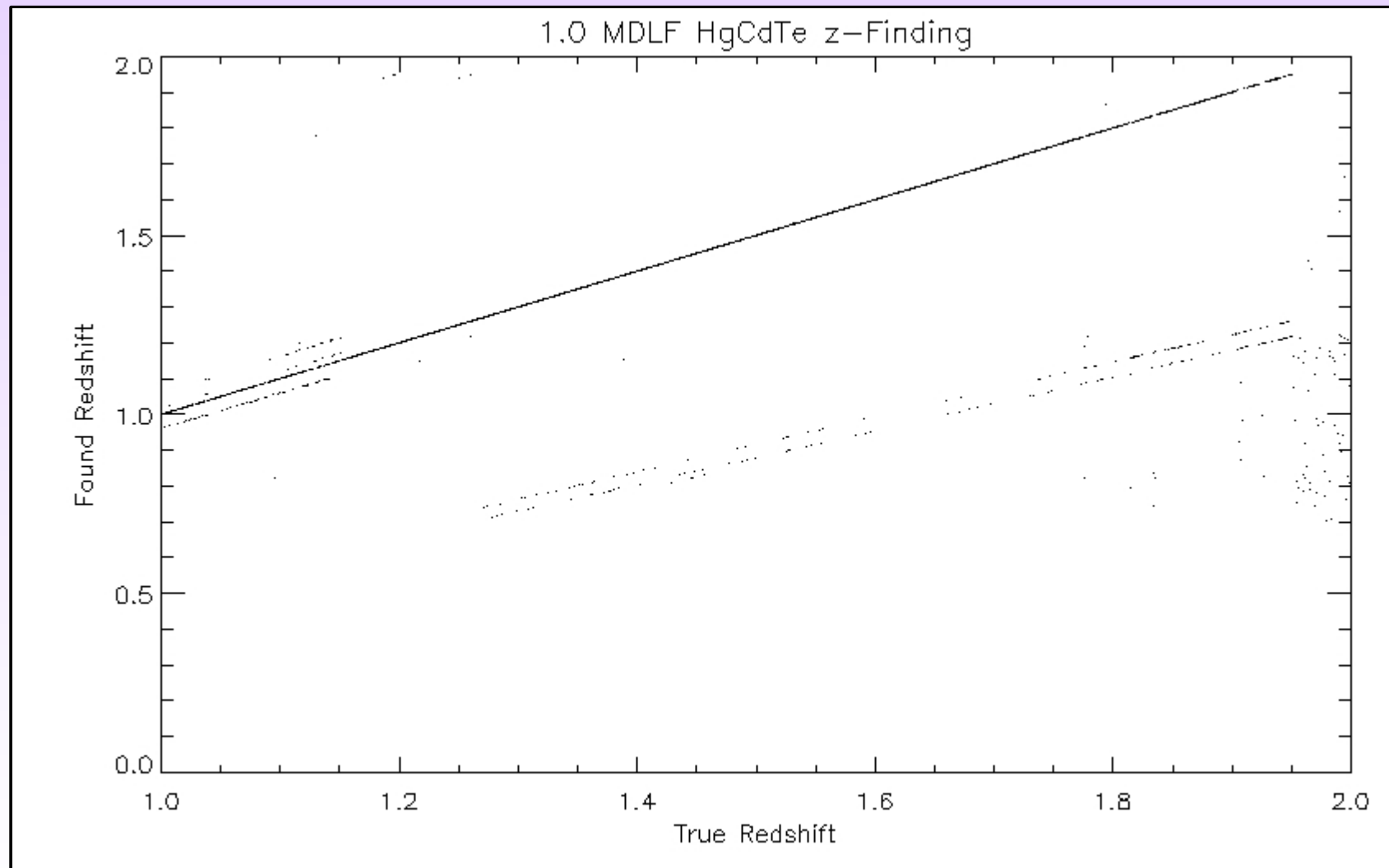


Note: error bars are simply Poisson scatter based on the number of objects in each bin

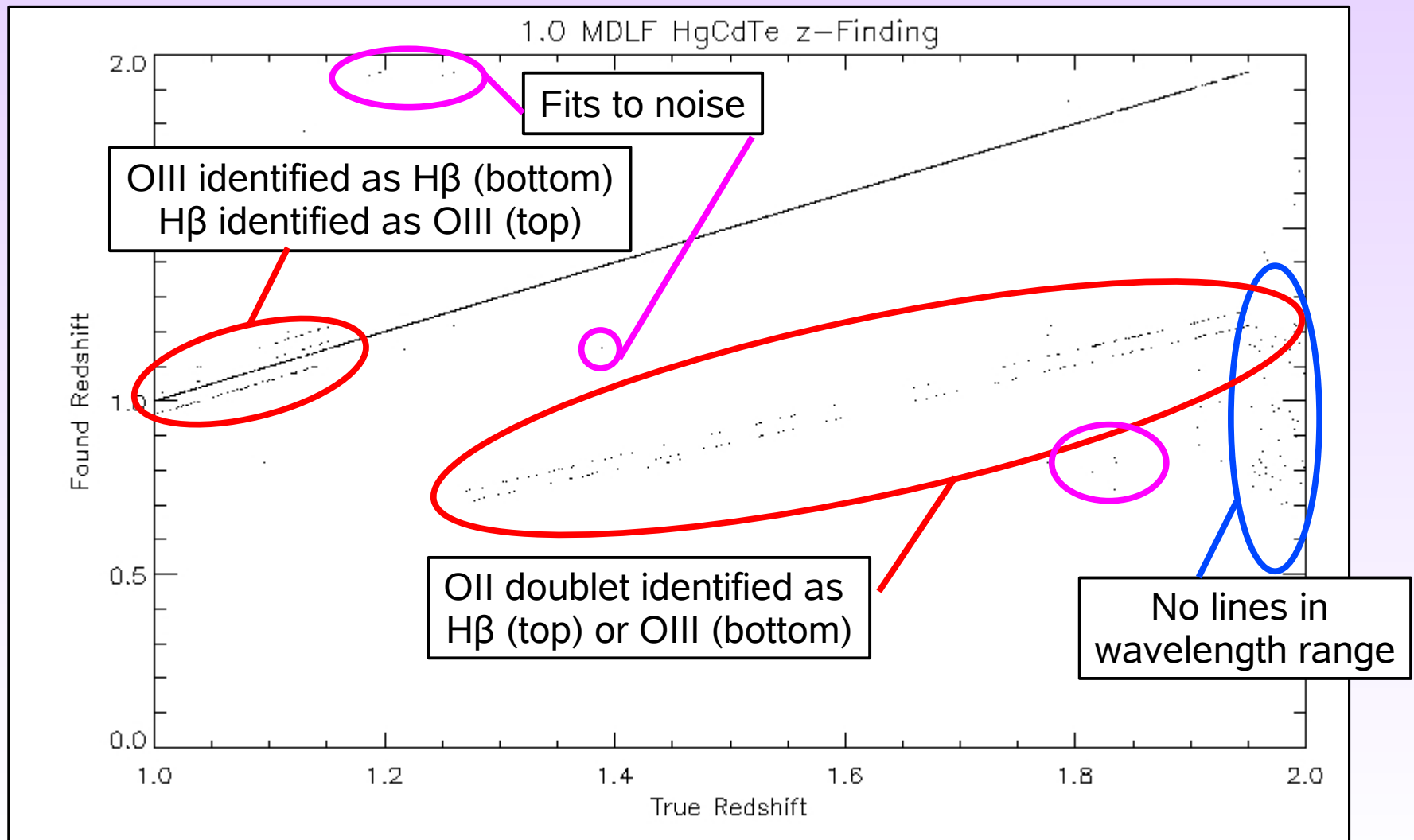
CCD Results



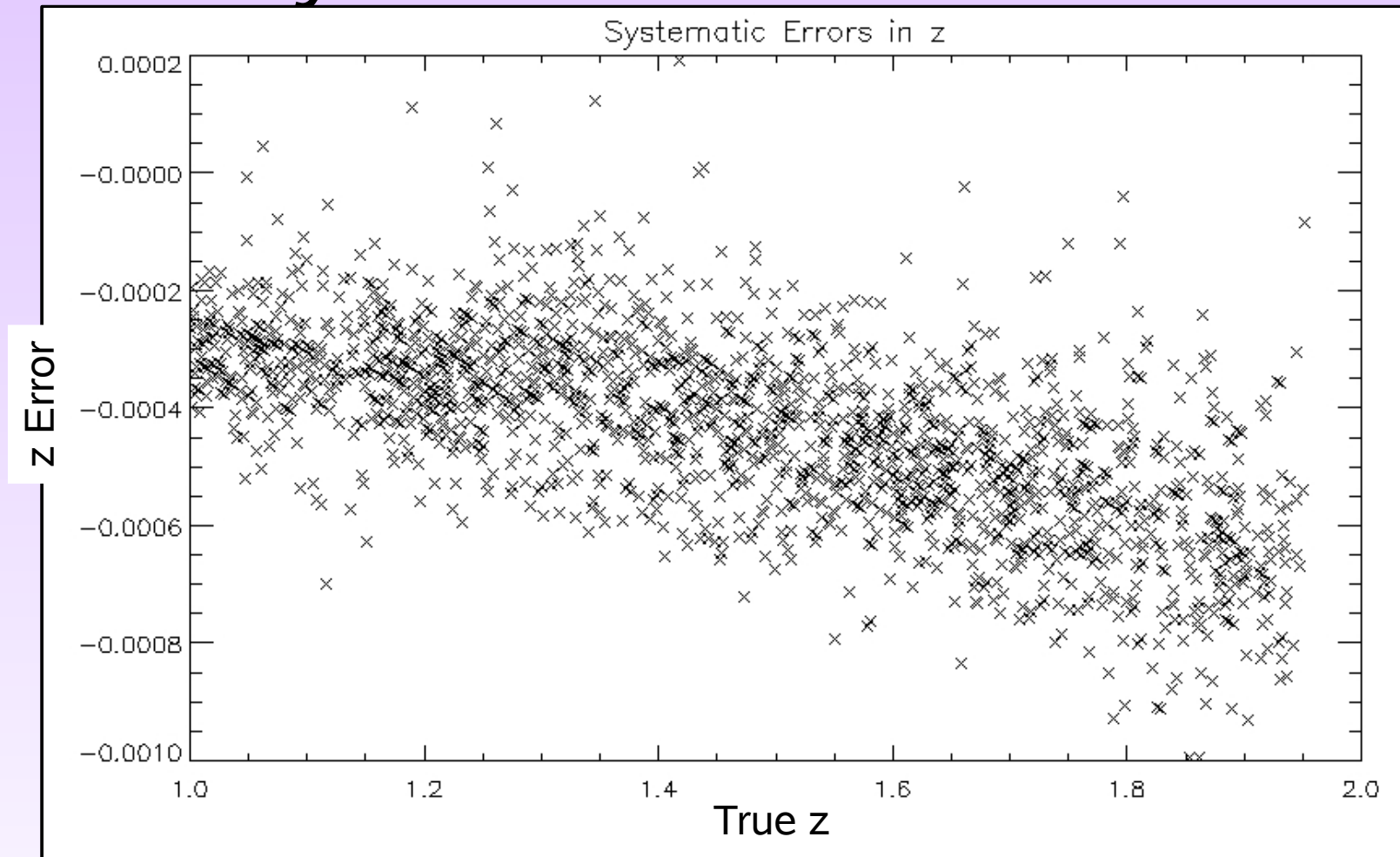
Individual Case: HgCdTe 1.0 MDLF



What Causes Misfits?

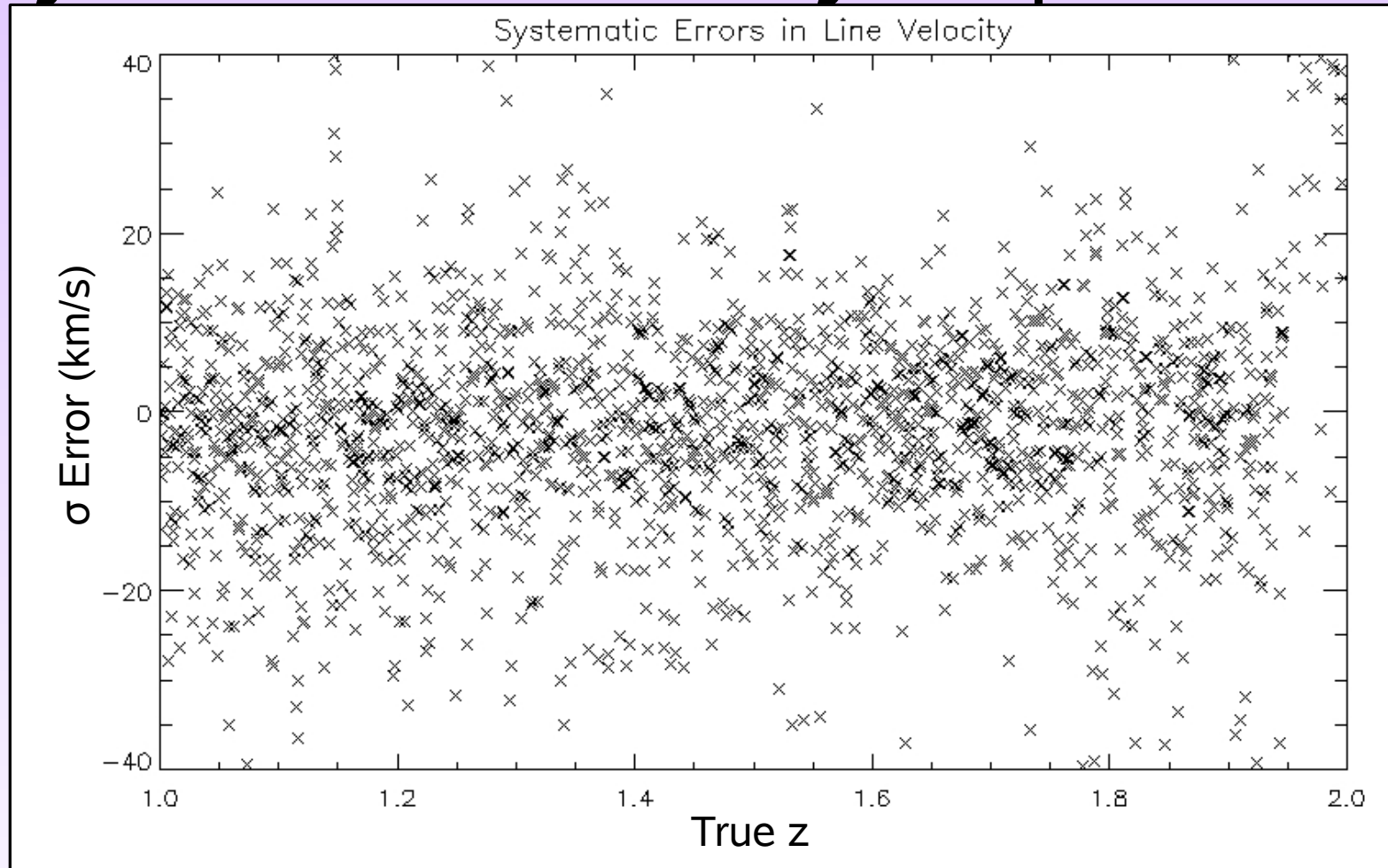


Systematics: Redshifts



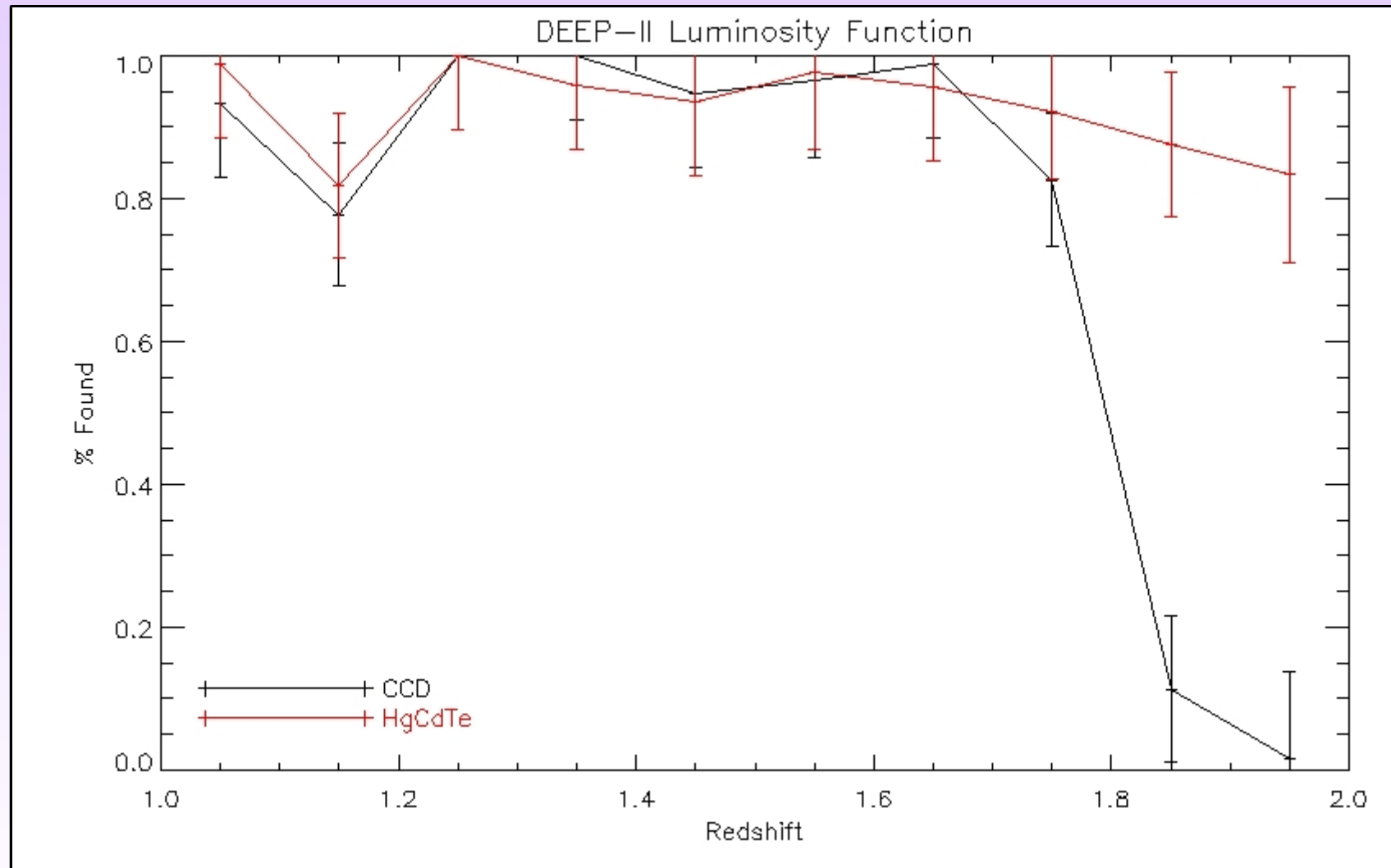
- $\sim 2 \times 10^{-4}$ offset between true z and recovered z
 - Discrepancy between code for spectrum simulation and templates
- $\sim 5 \times 10^{-4}$ biasing with higher z
 - Attributable to the same error?

Systematics: Velocity Dispersions



- Large scatter in σ , but values not crazy
- No obvious biases

DEEP-II Luminosity Function Results

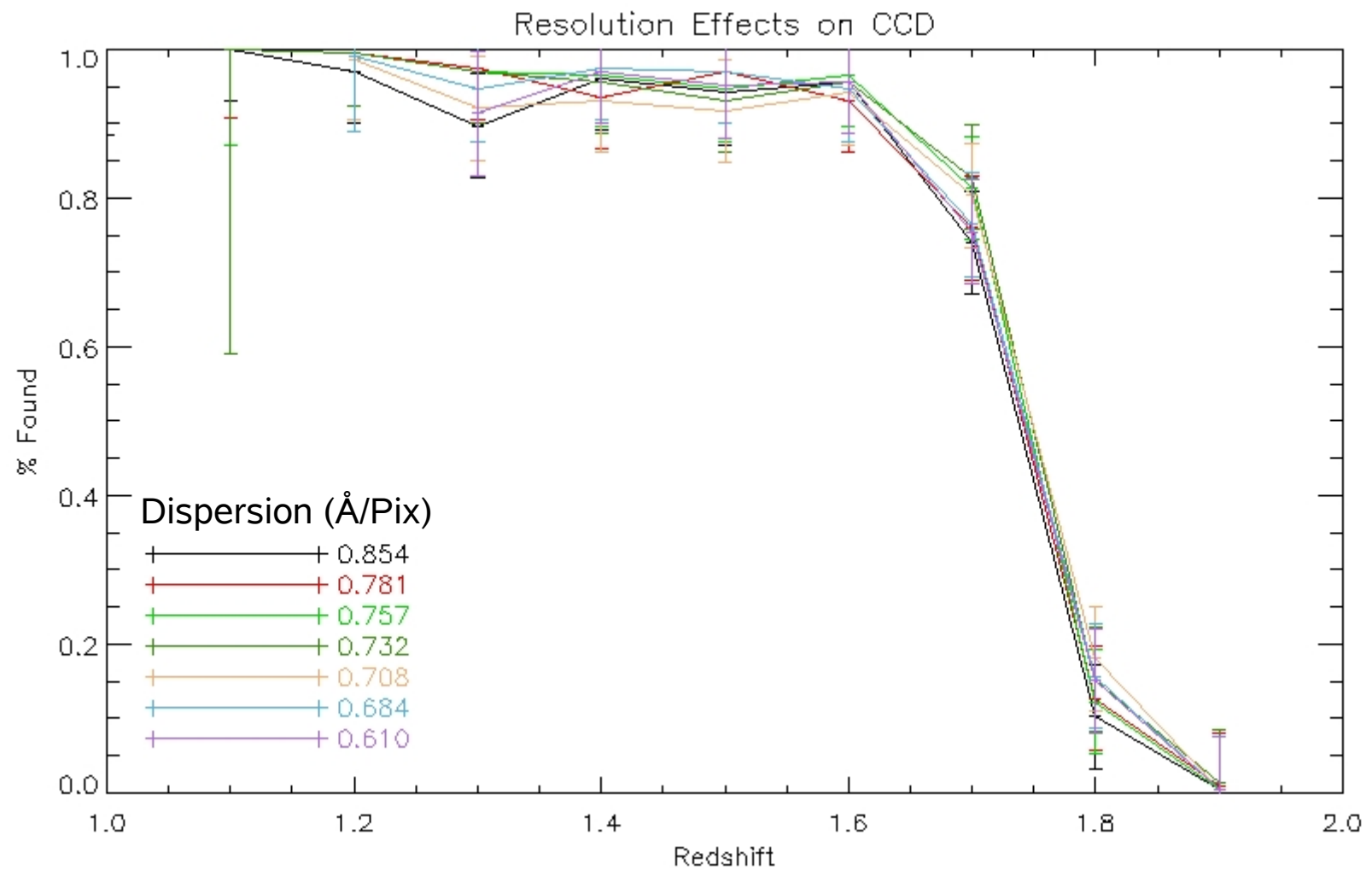


Simulation Results: Resolution Effects

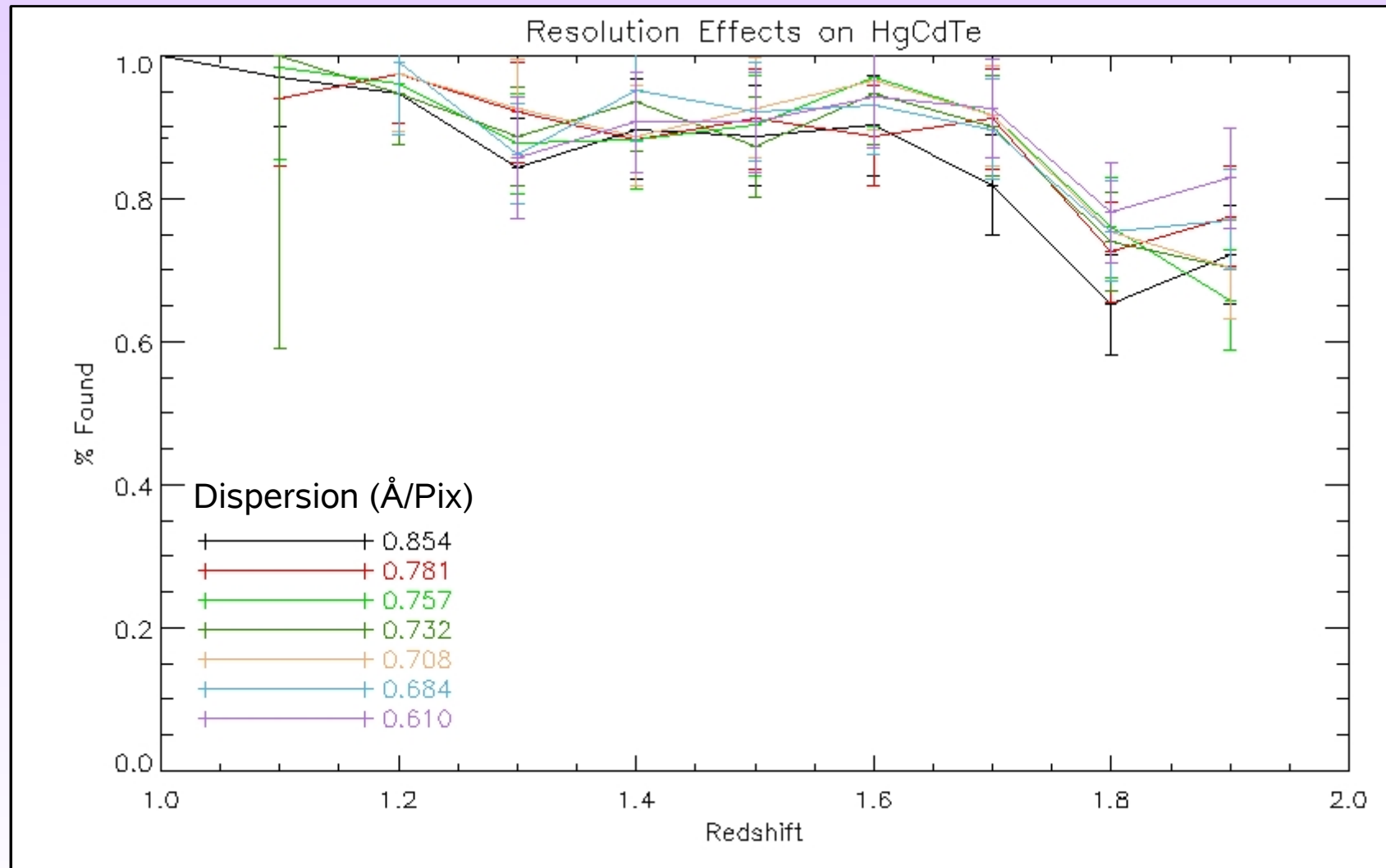
Resolution Effects

- What effect does resolution have in redshift-finding success rate?
- Simulate spectra of various resolutions at MDLF
 - Number of pixels kept constant → wavelength coverage differs between simulations
- Focus on OII doublet

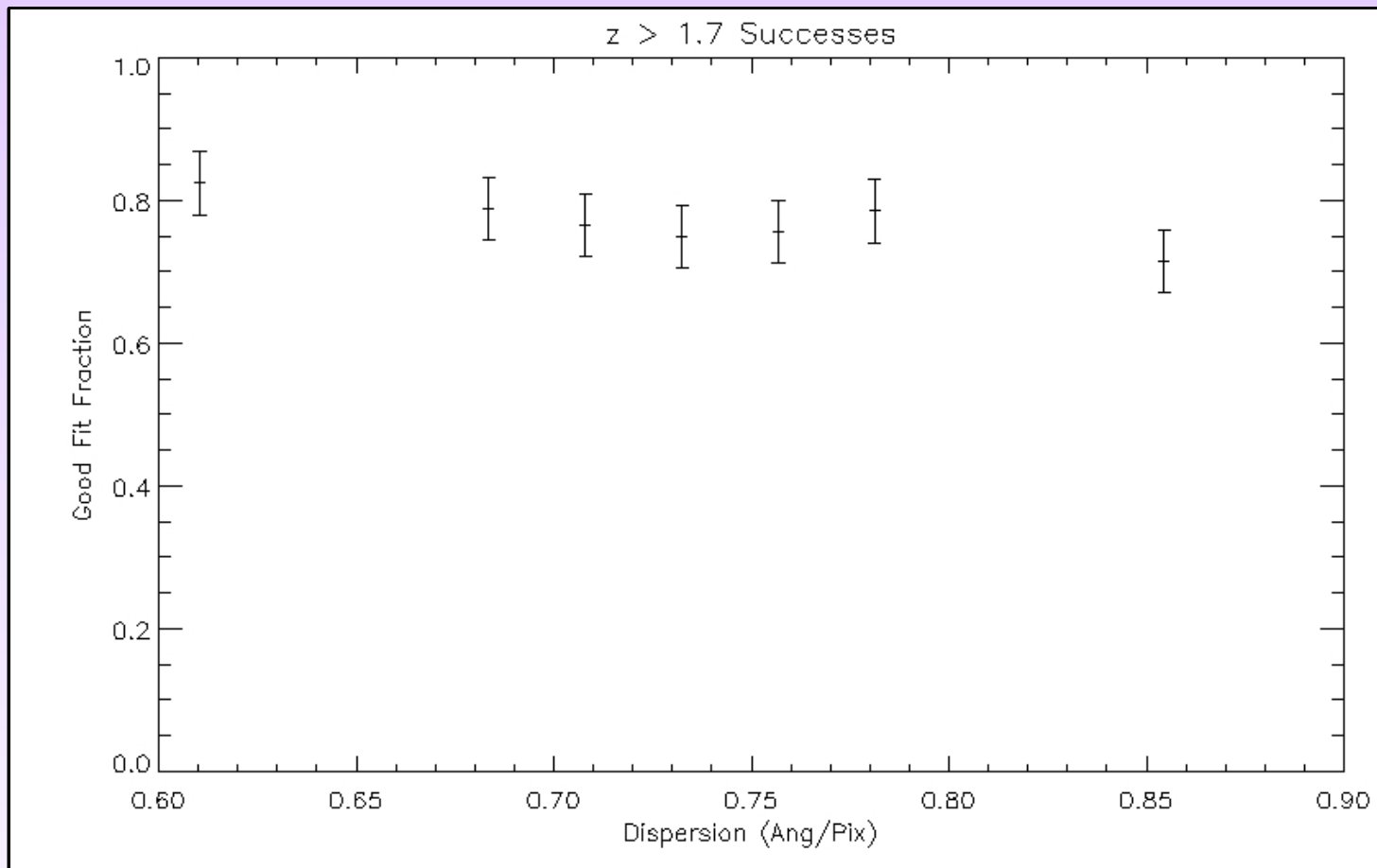
CCD Results



HgCdTe Results



HgCdTe High-z Close Up



- Success appears to be a weak function of dispersion
- Initial spectrum simulation resolution may be limiting effectiveness of high resolution templates

Possible Improvements

- Lots of information in spectra not utilized
 - Continuum emission
 - PCA coefficients / line fluxes
 - negative coefficient \rightarrow fit to noise
 - unreasonably bright lines at high $z \rightarrow$ misfit
 - Doublet shape
 - Second best fit
 - True z should have *significantly* smaller χ^2 than second best fit
- Additional spectroscopic coverage to ensure OII detection

Conclusions

- OII doublet is a sensitive tool for detecting emission line galaxy redshifts at $z > 1.0$
- For reasonable assumptions about line fluxes, success rates are $\geq 90\%$
- Success rates are a weak function of spectrograph resolution
- Higher success rates certainly possible with more sophisticated code!